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ABSTRACT

This illustrated reader is one of a series designed for use in the Alaska State-Operated Schools' bilingual education program. This parallel English-Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan reader is a collection of short stories for intermediate-level reading that were gathered in the village of Nikolai. The stories are illustrated with black-and-white drawings. The text is designed so that the English version follows the Athabascan text on the back of the picture page, rather than being opposite the Athabascan. (AM)

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NIKOLAI READER

Written in Nikolai, Alaska, by
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Mary L. Pope, Materials Development Specialist
From stories told by
Miska Deaphon, Nikolai, Alaska
Bobby Esai, Nikolai, Alaska
Sammy John, Nikolai, Alaska

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For
Alaska State-Operated School System
George White, Acting Superintendent
Bilingual Education Department
Baxter Wood, Director

1975

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K'onat'oghe

The First Airplane

1924 ine tsahw k'onatoghe huzdlan di.

Fairbanks hits'in McGrath hits'e' nanet'wk.

K'oynaɬtoghin ine Ben Eilson.

Miska Telida hits'e' tazyo.

Dineje eko sritodihwɬ'an.

Yoko' hits'e' donwde ghwla'.

Miska yodigw' hwneɬ'an kwye'iɬ k'onat'oghe taɬ'an.

Osh ye nidizan ts'e' k'onat'oghe neɬ'an.

Miska neljut edin hwts'a'elgwy' ts'e'.

Dineje i'elagh ts'e'.

Nilane adin dikayih no'ediyo.

3

The first airplane came in 1924.

It flew from Fairbanks to McGrath.

The pilot was Ben Eilson.

Miska went to Teliida that day.

He was out hunting moose.

There was a rattling noise in the sky.

Miska looked up and saw the plane.

He stood on his snowshoes and watched the plane.

Miska was frightened but he didn't run away.

He didn't get a moose.

He went home that day with nc meat.

Mail

The Mail

Miska Deaphon ine mail k'ozdlo henin 1930 hi'iɬ 1931 hi'iɬ.

Miska ine ɬeka lone ghit'an' henin.

Notehina dina ts'eɬk'e mi'ultwn' heye ɬeka.

Mileka mughdla' ghiɬghwɬ.

Mughdla' ye it'iyats' mail nidos heye.

Miska noɬeka tilash hw it'iyats' neɬzo.

Lonestar Roadhouse hits'in Big River hits'e' tohdi nehwnyiɬ ɬon.

Trohdet'ih deno hiɬde' hi'ots'in nehwnyiɬ.

Hwlozrun ts'ihulo' mi'ultwn' heye hikogh ɬide' mugh hudikat ɬon.

Huchoh ts'e' mugh hudikat.

1932 hwye'iɬ k'onat'oghe mail dinagholt'a' ts'e' k'otazdlo.

Miska Deaphon carried the mail.

This was in 1930 and 1931.

Miska had a team of twenty-one dogs.

They pulled his sled.

The sled carried 800 pounds of mail.

Miska's mail route was ninety miles long.

He went from Lonestar Road House to Big River.

It took three days to go each way.

If the weather was bad, it took longer.

Miska was paid fifteen dollars a day.

That was very high pay.

In 1932, the airplane began to carry all the mail.

Łeka

Dog Teams

9

Nidat'o̲n ti dina'ena ɬeka et'el ts'e'.

Jisik ena dentsa ɬeka nayugh nenelo.

Dina'ena ɬeka hitinaɬyah.

Łeka notsi ch'idodedoye het'el ts'e'.

Dina hiɬde' dileka notsi ghilgwsh.

Łeka chu' mik'i ghidiɬ.

Yats' ine hwtɬ k'ohizdlo.

K'onalmoze huzdlane iɬ ɬeka hik'ay ts'e dihudiyok.

K'wda hwt'al ɬeka k'ohela ts'e' dinohwtodineɬ.

Ch'ildona ɬeka nohitinaɬyah.

11

Long ago the people here didn't have dogs.

The white men brought the first dogs.

The people started raising dogs.

They had no lead dogs.

A man ran along in front of his sled.

The dogs followed the man.

That is how the sleds were steered.

After the snow machines came, there were fewer dogs.

Now there are no dog teams left but maybe there will be one soon.

Some people are beginning to raise dogs again.

Malgasr

The First Steam Boat

1892 ine tsahw tr'esh chwh Old Nikolai hozghiɬ di.

Miska Deaphon mito' Medfra hits'e' tazkaɲ ts'iyozra ye.

Tr'esh chwh ye ideɲ ch'i ɬoɲ.

Tr'esh chwh k'o'eteyiɲ hwna' hinots'hwnej.

Miska mito' jisik ki'i' heyash ts'e' hinots'hwnej ediɲ hwruɲ ts'e' hwna' hinohwnish.

Hwna' tu hik'ay.

Tr'esh chwh k'wsjala nuko' nedinaltɬ'is.

Hwdijaɬ hwye'iɬ tr'esh chwh Old Nikolai neghiɬ.

Hwshti'od ey gheton'.

Mama iɬ hozghiɬ ɬon.

Hwlek'it nehwdalniɲ hwye'iɬ nech'ono'edighiɬ.

The first steam boat came up to Old Nikolai in 1892.

Miska Deaphon's father went down to Medfra in a canoe.

He guided the steam boat up the river.

The captain didn't know the river channel.

Miska's father didn't speak English but he knew the river channel well.

The water was very low.

The boat almost got stuck on a sand bar.

The steam boat finally reached Old Nikolai.

It was stuck there for the winter.

The boat was carrying groceries.

In the spring, it went back down the river.

Old Nikolai

Old Nikolai

1892 ine tsahw hwna' dodots tachinlayiⁿ nayugh hunigheɬ'an'.

Dina'ena tonzona hidochak dalts'eⁿdi hughdots'in hikogh ɬoⁿ tr'esh chwh nedinaltɬ'is.

Nikolai Alexia doyoⁿ nilaⁿ ts'e'.

Miska Deaphon mitsechal.

Hondo'e tr'esh chwh nedinaltɬis di hinagh kayih nohuhdighoⁿ Nikolai Alexia iɬne ɬoⁿ tachinlayiⁿ.

Nikolai iɬ dina'ena iɬ ch'idiⁿ hinagh kayih nohuhodighoⁿ.

Nikolai hi'uzra' hiɬtseⁿ ɬoⁿ.

1918 hikogh ey hideghilts'e'.

Hikwl ts'e' dihudivok.

Old Nikolai hi'uzra' hulaⁿ dine k'odet.

The Russian Orthodox Priest came up the river in 1892.

The Native people lived in a village beyond where the steam boat was stuck.

Nikolai Alexia was the chief.

He was Miska Deaphon's grandfather.

The priest told Nikolai Alexia to move the village to the place where the steam boat was stuck.

Nikolai and the people moved the village.

They named their new village Nikolai.

They lived there until 1918.

The village isn't there anymore.

The place where it stood is called Old Nikolai now.

Imo Didiyokdi

Sickness

21

Dina'ena lo<u>n</u> ts'e' dihughet'a' dine Old Nikolai.

Miska Deaphon mitsech'al Nikolai Alexia ine, ts'ihulo'na cheλ ghit'a<u>n</u>.

It'iyats' imo nitλ'is heye dihulok.

Nidots'o ghwla' dint'a ye imo dihulok.

Nikolai midinaka tohina yetrugheλagh.

Dina'ena lo<u>n</u> na it'iyats' didiyok di.

Ts'eλugh himekodihudiyok hena.

Old Nikolai had many people in it .

Nikolai Alexia, Miska Deaphon's grandfather, had five sons.

A very bad sickness came to the village.

Maybe it was whooping cough.

It might have been flu.

Three of Nikolai's sons died.

Many other people also died.

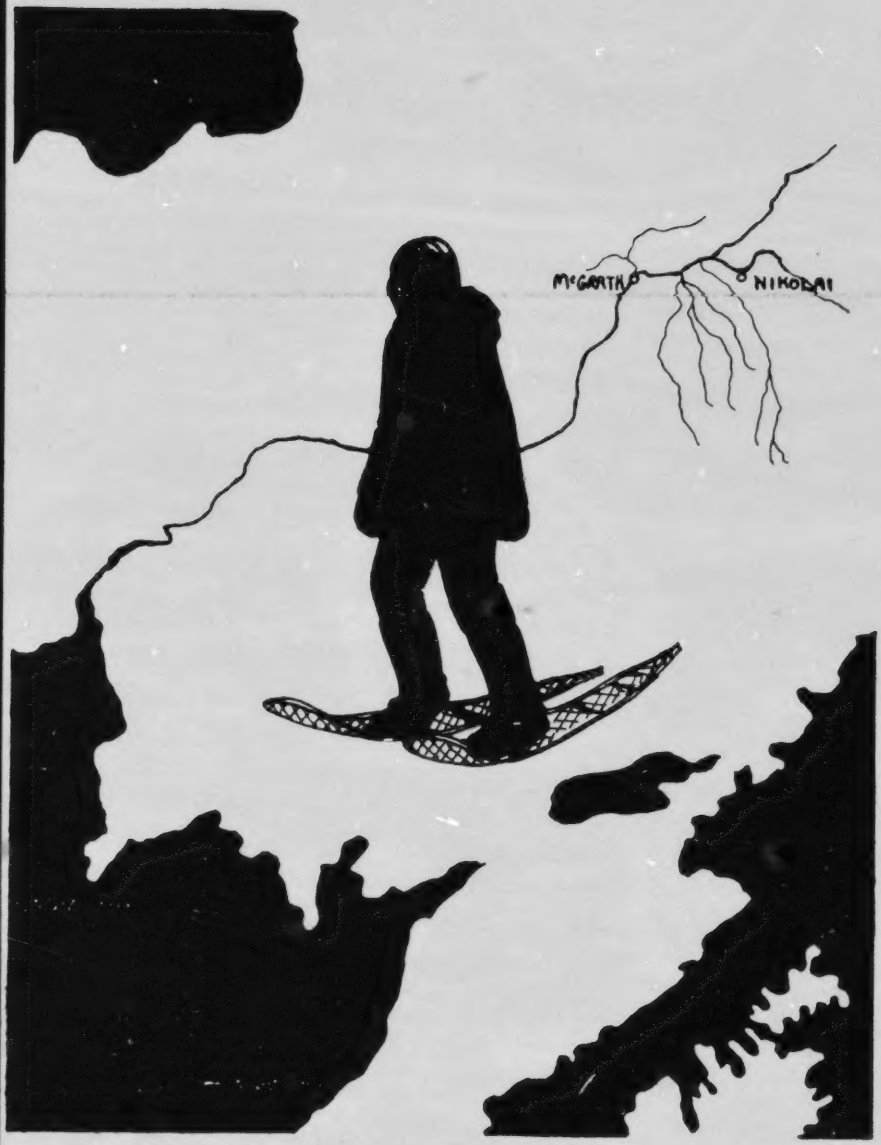
They died very quickly.

It was a year of great sadness.

Neɬk'adighidilindi

Big River Village

Tochak' hw neɬdiya hw in nin' k'i dozya
Bobby Esai.
Didisnaka iɬ ey ghedo'.
Donandinch'e hikogh nedanezit hwye'iɬ
midisnaka yetr'ihighwlagh.
Neɬk'adighidilin di nedalnin.
Dina'ena ey kayih hihwt'an.
Ch'ukayih iɬ roadhouse iɬ hulan.
Hwshti deno dina'ena edaɬ.
Ey hwyats' Ididarod Trail hulan ts'e'.
Ch'ildona Anchorage hwts'in.
Ch'ildona chu' Nenana hits'in.
Mail nohitilghwch ɬeka t'o.
Łek'a lone ghohideɬt'a.
Ch'ildona ɬide' yan hodiɬ ts'e'.
Osh ghohideɬt'a tseɬ' dechoh deno.
Nikolai iɬ Tochak' iɬ dotik' ine Neɬk'adighidilindi.
Kodet in dina'ena kwl eyt.


McGRATH
NIKOLAI

Bobby Esai was born near McGrath.
He lived there with his parents.
When Bobby was about eight, his
parents died.
Bobby went to live in Big River Village.
There were two Native families there.
There was a store and a roadhouse.
Big River Village was on the Ididarod Trail.
Travelers came through there in the winter.
Some came from Anchorage, some from Nenana.
The mail came by sled and dog team.
There were as many as twenty dogs in a team.
Some travelers came on foot.
They walked on snow shoes in the deep snow.
Big River Village was between Nikolai and
McGrath.
It isn't there any more.

Ch'ukayih

A Store

29

Dina'ena Susitna hits'iⁿ hena ɬon drodiya eko sritodihihwɬ'aⁿ.

Dina'ena Nikolai hits'iⁿ hena ghwⁿ nehinedatɬ' ɬoⁿ Farewell.

Susitna hits'iⁿ hena ɬoⁿ ch'ukayih ghwnohwhwlnich.

Ch'ukayih hulaⁿ dine Susitna hide.

Nikolai hits'iⁿ hena ɬoⁿ ch'ukayih hits'e' hik'at hide.

Hwshti neɬwdalniⁿ ts'e' hwnighaltiⁿ hwye'iɬ ɬoⁿ Susitna hits'e' hitazdatɬ'.

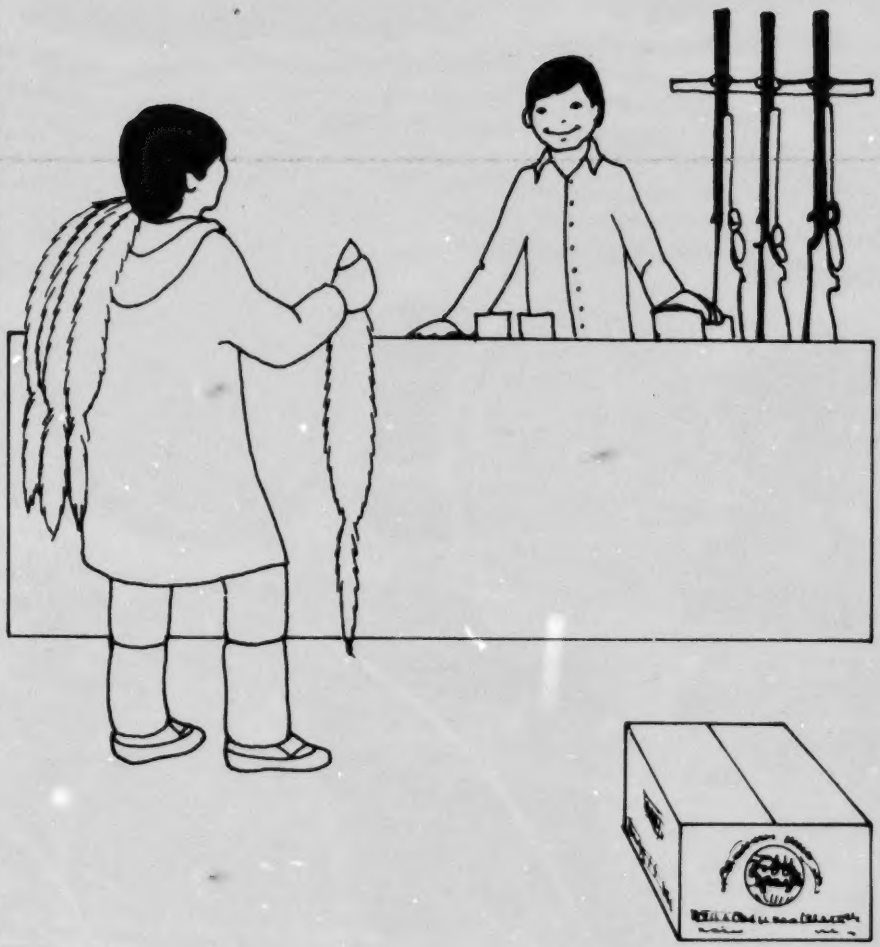
Hodiɬ ts'e' hwtɬ nich'i hitazdlo ɬoⁿ.

Rainy Pass hidotis hinedatɬ'.

Tats'uts'a iɬ tso' iɬ suje zis iɬ ɬoⁿ hiditazdlo hwlak'aditolyale.

Ts'eɬk'e ch'izis ɬoⁿ fifty cents hinziⁿ heye.

Dina'ena ɬoⁿ ch'izis hulak'ahidighelo denk'a iɬ ch'ik'o' iɬ mega iɬ ch'eko.



Some men from Susitna were hunting sheep.

They met some men from Nikolai at Farewell.

The Susitna men told about a store.

They said the store was at Susitna Station.

The people in Nikolai wanted to go to the store.

The next winter after freeze-up, they went to Susitna Station.

The men walked and pulled sleds.

They went through Rainy Pass.

Mink, beaver and martin skins were taken for trading.

They were worth about fifty cents each.

The men traded for 30-30 guns, shells and pilot bread.

Is Iɬ ɬuk'a Dil'an

Catching Fish with a Trap

33

Nidadi'on ti ine ɬuk'a lon ts'idihughet'a'.

Dina'ena hiyghoditoɬt'a ts'ihkidigi.

Is yet in gas dihghil'an'.

Hwtseɬ in neɬch'ots'it mighwn.

Ts'ima ts'andalt'izre t'o in ghidighon.

Hwsh t'o in hiytɬ'u.

Dech'ale tagh hinennalghiɬ.

Hwtseɬ in dech'ale inhiɬchis.

Hwna' highilywk ts'idihiylesh.

Yonan in hwtseɬ none'o ts'idihiylesh.

Tagh in dina'ena k'o'edinesh.

Hwldon'ti' in himdrodighona' hikogh
ghile tu nal'on.

T'iyats' in tu idle nelan.

Long ago there were many fish.
There were more fish than people could use.
One way to catch salmon was to use a trap.
The trap looked like a fence.
It was made of split spruce strips.
The strips were tied together with spruce roots.
Poles were pounded into the river bottom.
The split spruce fence was fastened to the poles.
The fence went across the whole river.
The men built the fence across the river.
They had to walk in the water.
Sometimes the water came up to their chests.
It was very cold work.

Gas

King Salmon

Gas t'iyats' lon is yet.

Is yet ts'ahiynelo dina'ena.

Dikwnohiyelyo.

Todit'os en ch'itiy noghino.

Nok'oɬon'ena tɬ'uɬ hiyti tinazgisr.

Tɬ'uɬ higwsja' ti nitingisr.

ɬuk'a t'iyats' lon tɬ'uɬ ko'.

Tagh tonohiylɑsh.

Yats' dint'a ts'i'in nayiɬ.

Yiɬkosh hwye'iɬ in nok'olon 'ena hiyt'os.

Many King Salmon were caught in the trap.

The men took the fish from the trap.

They took them to the shore.

The fish were too fresh to cut.

The women strung the fish on ropes.

They put the rope through the fish gills.

Many fish were put back into the river.

They were left there over night.

The women cut the fish the next day.

Łuk'a Tse'

Salmon Heads

Yats' nihiytint'os in gas tse'.

Tɬ'uɬ ghohiydinghelash in.

Hwna' tohiynilash tinoɬjit ts'ihighne.

Hwldon' ti'in yada ghwla' ye hiyniɬjit.

Hiynidlatr ts'e' hiyyon.

Hwldon'ti chu' yats' dint'a ts'ik'wda.

Ha midokok' ts'idinesh nidlatr deno.

Haɬ ts'oja' t'o hiydokok' dihwɬ'an.

Dineje lusis in ye nihiyywtɬ' ts'e' hiyiɬgwn.

Dineje lusis yet nihiyniɬ ha.

Hwshti hiyyon jija iɬ.

Hwldon' chu' nemaje hiy'iɬ nodiɬtsesh,
ch'itsegha' iɬ ɬuk'anot iɬ shisr gha' iɬ
dineje gha' iɬ neɬtoy'hiniɬ.

Nemaje nizrune nodiltsesh.

The heads were cut off the salmon.

They were strung on ropes.

The heads were put in the river and left to rot.

Sometimes they were put in kegs to rot.

Then they were boiled.

Oil came to the top when the heads boiled.

The oil was skimmed off with a clam shell.

Moose bladders were blown up and dried.

The oil was put in the moose bladders.

It was eaten in the winter with berries.

It was also used to make ice cream.

Fishhead oil and powdered fish were mixed with bear fat and moose fat.

It made very good ice cream.

Gas iɬ K'un' Iɬ

Whole Salmon and Salmon Eggs

Hiyone ine k'un'.

Hwldon' ti'in hiynilgwn.

Hwldon' ti chu' tuts'o yet nin' t'ogh ts'idikiylesh.

Luk'a nich'in lodelt'a ts'e' nin' t'ogh ts'idikiylesh.

Hik'a hohihwlahw.

K'esh hiyet ts'idihihwlesh.

Gas in hiycho ts'ach'ela.

Hoholyodi hik'ahiyla.

Neɬk'its' in dadinalgwt'.

K'esh chu' kiyk'its' dono'ilash.

K'esh k'its' in ɬats donohizneɬ.

Hwshti deno in ts'anahiylash.

Litɬ'isr ts'i'in hiyyon.

Hwldon' ti chu' hiydlatr.

Mihwltsin en linish.

Salmon eggs were eaten.

Sometimes they were dried.

Sometimes they were put in a basket
and buried.

A pit was dug.

It was lined with birchbark.

The salmon were carefully cleaned.

They were put into the pit.

They lay like very large sardines in
a can.

The fish were covered with birchbark.

The birchbark was covered with dirt.

In the winter the fish were taken out.

They were eaten raw or boiled.

They smelled, but they tasted good.

Łuk'a Itsohiɬ'on

Storing Fish

Hwldon' ti'in ɬuk'a igwn̲.

Ch'itogwn̲di hihwɬtse dina'ena.

Eyt in zigwne dighonohidighelyash nok'olon̲'ena.

Hwlozrun̲ dinch'emik'ide hikogh in nayiɬ deno ine huzrun̲ ts'e' igwn̲.

Iɬt'e in ɬuk'a dighonohidighelyash.

Iɬt'e in chu' zigwn̲ neye nonohilyash.

Srakay'ena hiɬde' iɬt'e hiyts'e' hwdaɬjit.

Zigwne in nin' t'ogh inetsohe'osh.

Hwldon' ti'in nehiyniɬ'esh.

Hwshti da' hiyghodito ɬt'aɬ ts'ihighnet.

Dihch'i zigwne int'esh ts'ihk'at kwl.

Sometimes fish were dried.

The men built a smokehouse.

The women hung the cleaned fish
in the smokehouse.

It took about two weeks to dry the fish.

Each day new fish were added.

Each day dried fish were taken out.

It was the job of the children to
keep the fire burning.

The dried fish were stored underground.

Sometimes the cache was hidden.

This was to protect the winter food store.

The people didn't want their fish to be
stolen.

Sritodihwt'ąn

Hunting

Łuk'a eko hil'aǫ hitɬ'oghwǫ ine sriɬto-
dihwt'aǫ chu'.

Dighelove ts'e' nohitididaɬ novugh hits'iǫ.

Yan hodiɬ ts'e'.

Ch'ihoghaɬ ts'e'.

Łeka nich'i'in k'onch'iheghash.

Dineje iɬ midzish iɬ drodiva iɬ diyhiɬ'aǫ.

Nilane hiɬgwǫ.

Ch'izis nich'i nenohidilyash.

Negadove hivghoǫ ts'ihigh'in'ede.

Tok'e edine dinch'e edine dineje zis in
negadove iltse.

Neɬ inhivdiniɬkosh ts'e'.

Negadove yet nilane dahidiniɬgwch.

Yodo' him'iɬ notch'ela dihkayih hits'e'.

Neɬzo hwts'iǫ ch'ildona.

Sleetmute hw dodo' hits'iǫ hi'iɬ.

Hunting came after fishing.

The people moved from the river to the mountains.

They walked all the way.

They carried packs on their backs.

The dogs carried packs, too.

The men hunted moose, caribou and sheep.

The meat was dried.

The skins were saved.

They were used to make skin boats.

Three or four moose hides were used to make a boat.

The boats were loaded with meat.

Then the people returned home in the boats.

Some people came from even farther away than Sleetmute.

Nilane

Fresh Meat

'62

Hwnghiltesh dihitɬ'oghwn dina'ena nilane eko sritodihihwɬ'an.

Dineje iɬ midzish iɬ ch'eko.

Tso' nich'i'in edin tso' chwh tsehidiɬney ts'e'.

Ch'ikudiya yan highon.

Edeno hiɬde' tso' dinagholt'a' ts'e' hisghon.

Tu t'on hidikayih dalts'en.

Shisr eko hi'iɬ sritodihihwɬ'an.

Shisr hik'a dalts'en hw' heko nihwhwlyah ts'e' hiyiɬ ch'idiɬtwtɬ'.

K'odet hiɬde' srito hik'at edin hats'hadin.

Hwniye ghoyneghaznej'in hulan ts'e' dihudiyok.

After freeze up, the men hunted for fresh meat.

They hunted moose and caribou.

They also hunted beaver.

The big beaver were not killed.

Only the middle-sized beaver were killed.

That way, the beaver family was not killed off.

They stayed in the pond in their house.

Bears were hunted also.

The men looked for bear holes and shot the bears.

Now you can't hunt whenever you want to.

There are hunting laws and the game warden is watching.

Nilane

Meat

61

Dina'ena nilane yan higheyon' dine.

Hwy'ts'in' nehwdetelzesh deno yongi dighelove ts'e' hitidiɬ.

Sritodihihwɬ'an dineje iɬ midzish iɬ drodiya iɬ shisr iɬ ch'eko.

Hwshti highnet nilanegwn highon.

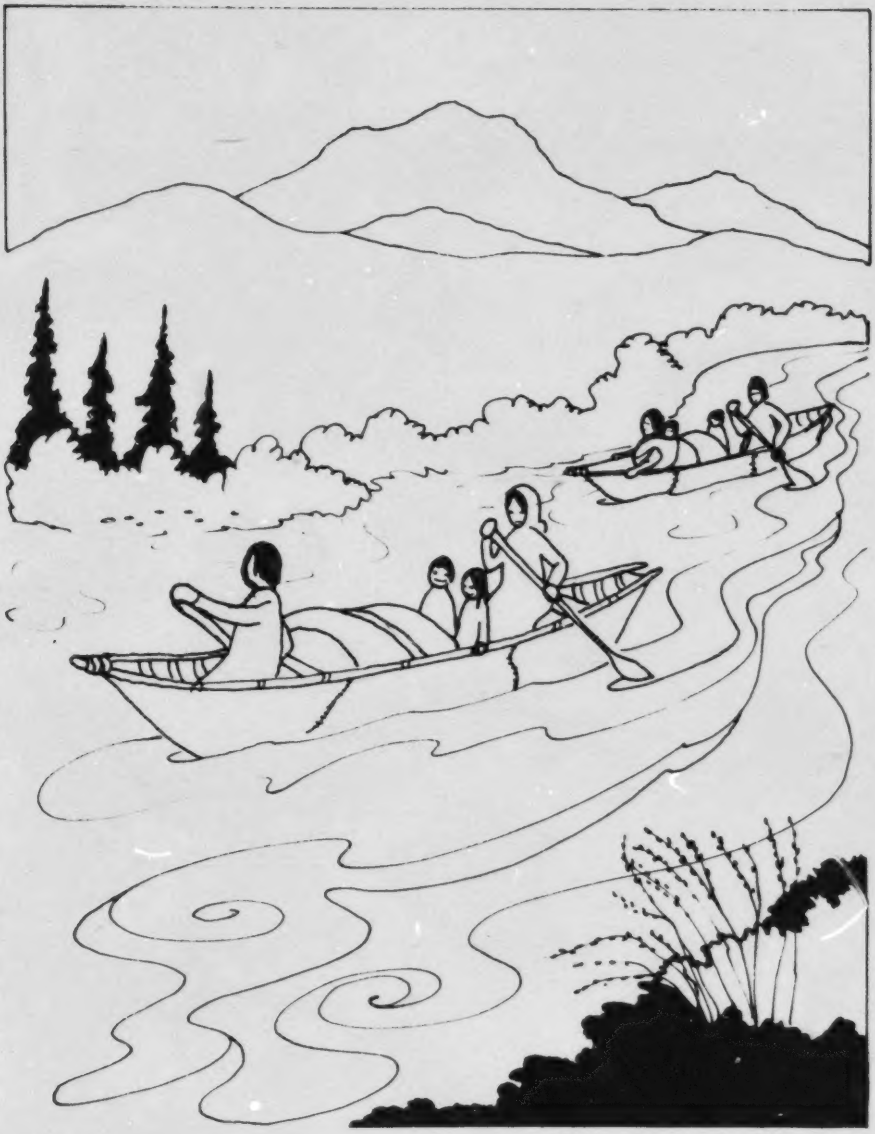
Dina'ena dinagholt'a' ts'e' neɬts'ihidine.

Dineje zis t'o chu' negadoye highon.

Tok'e ch'izis ɬide ts'eɬk'e negadoye ghinet.

Nilane chu' negadoye yet nohilash hidikayih hits'e'.

Dina'ena dinagholt'a' ts'e' nilane nichoghe hit'an.



The people used to eat mostly meat.

In August, the people walked seventy miles to the Alaska Range.

They hunted for moose, caribou, sheep and bear.

The meat was dried for winter.

Everyone worked together.

The big moose skins were made into boats.

Three skins were needed for each boat.

The meat was taken back to the village in the boats.

Everyone had plenty of meat.

At Ne'ilyash

Trapping

Hwshti ine aɬ zidlo.

Ey deno in k'anahodinilyash.

Dina in di'ot iɬ srakay'ena iɬ hwɬtsije
sritohedaɬ ch'itse'aɬ iɬ.

Hwtɬ ye in hihwla.

Donannotek'a ɬeka ch'idohidelash.

Ch'itiy tsetɬ' deno ɬeka notsi ghiyoɬ dina.

Osh yet ghiyoɬ.

Nok'oɬon hwtɬ k'i ghiyoɬ hwldon' ti.

Osh ye ghiyoɬ diguga' ghighaɬ ts'e'.

Hwldon' ti hwtɬ dogh ghilzwɬ dina
skiis t'o.

Trapping was done in the winter.

The fur is thicker then.

The whole family went together.

They went on their sled.

It was pulled by seven dogs.

If the snow was deep or the trail was bad,
the man walked in front of the sled.

He walked on snow shoes.

Sometimes the woman walked behind the sled.

She walked on snow shoes and carried the
baby.

Skiis were used, too.

A man might ski along beside his sled.

He steered it with a G-pole.

Miɳ K'its' Ch'ighilduda Eko Ts'ii'aɳ

Lake Fishing

Yodeno' k'its' ɬuk'a' eko ts'ii'aⁿ.

Łuk'a' eko Toneɬkwn' Mina' ghwnots'ididiɬ.

T'iyats' miⁿ dechoghe.

Ts'eɬk'e jise ɬotoch'ighwɬ hwye'iɬ in ey nits'idiɬ.

Yona' nech'its'iniɬmis.

Łek'a ghots'idigheɬt'a' k'onalmoze kwɬ ts'idihughet'a' di'oⁿ.

Kade ts'it'aⁿ.

Aluminum foil nich'i'in ts'it'aⁿ.

Miye chi'ghilduda ik'ots'itoɬneye.

Hwldon' ti'in jiɬ t'o.

Mikwnech'ol'o ts'e' it'as.

Dina'ena hwɬtsije ɬuk'a' eko hil'aⁿ ts'ihik'adihet'a.

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We start fishing in February.

We go up to Fish Lake.

It's a big lake.

We go in snow machines.

Before we had snow machines, we used to walk.

It is six miles.

We take catsup and onions and salt and pepper and a little bit of margerine.

We also take aluminum foil.

That's to cook the fish in.

Sometimes we put the fish on a stick.

We put the stick over the fire and roast the fish.

Everyone likes to go fishing.

Tor:eɬkwn' Mina'

Fish Lake

Toneɬkwn' Mina k'its' ɬuk'a eko ts'il'aⁿ
ts'ihk'adits'e t'a.

Tu it'iyats' neɬkwn'.

Tomogh highwnsugh ts'inhidizriⁿ.

Dina'ena in tok'e ediⁿ dinch'e ediⁿ
hikogh ts'inhidizriⁿ.

It'iyats' k'o'enesh nichoh.

T'iyats' tiⁿ diditoⁿ.

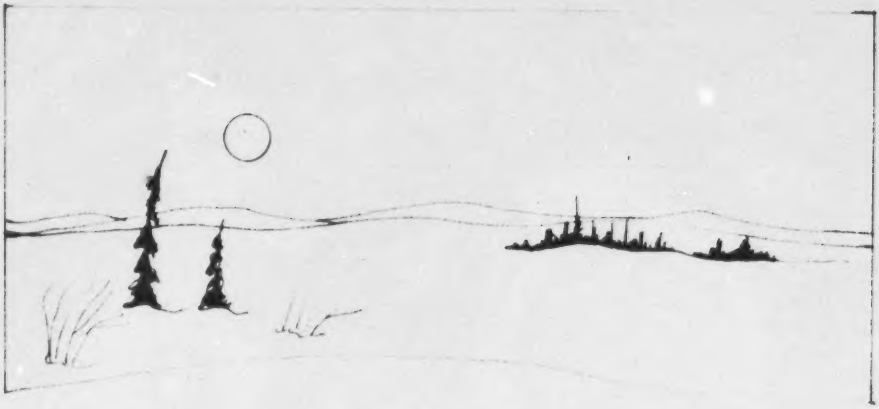
Ch'ighilduda dits'iɬ'aⁿ.

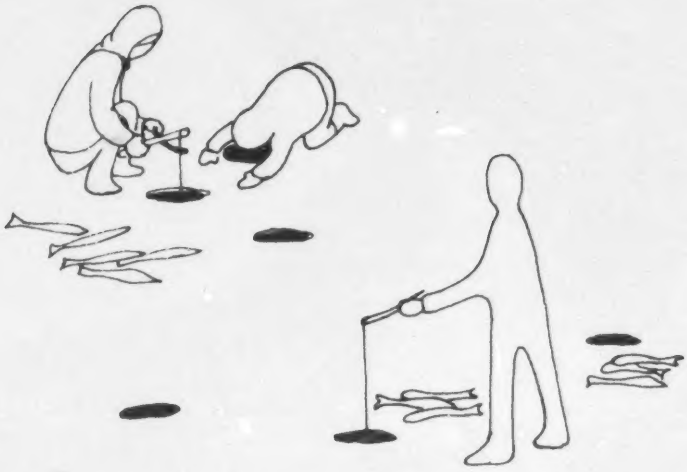
Hwldon' ti'in ts'eɬk'iⁿ dina hikogh
ch'ighilduda dits'iɬ'aⁿ.

Hwldon' ti'in chu' yan.

Dina'iɬ tr'ohut'ih ɬuk'a its'isdlay deno.

Edeno in ts'itoɬt'aze kwl.





We like to fish in Fish Lake.

The water is very clear.

We go out about thirty feet from the shore.

Then we cut holes in the ice.

Each person makes three or four holes.

The ice is four feet deep.

We catch pike.

Sometimes we catch as many as twenty or more pike.

Sometimes we don't catch any.

We feel sad when we don't catch any.

Then we don't have any fish to roast.

We have to take the onions and catsup back home.

Tilaya Tamel

Whitefish Nets

77

Tilaya eko tay'highaɬnech dine tiɲ t'ogh.

Tok'e di ghile ts'inhidizriɲ.

Tameɬ ɬide' tohinadina hikogh ghile ditaghol'o'.

Tameɬ ghwn neɬch'ots'in ɬide' tɬ'uɬ hin'isdichis.

Ts'eɬk'e tɬ'uɬ dichiɲ i'isdichis heye t'o ɬide' ch'ikiɲ ts'idodizroɲ di nehiyghiɬnish.

Tay'ghaɬnech heniɲ ɬide' tɬ'uɬ iɬ tinish.

K'wda hiyan' ts'idodizroɲ di neyhiyghiɬnish dichiɲ t'o.

Tameɬ ɬide' tameɬdilisr mighwɲ dazdlo yodigw'.

Yoygw' ɬide' tameɬtsa'.

Tɬ'uɬ tameɬ ghwɲ neɬch'ots'in heye ɬide' dichiɲ in'isdichis.

Dichiɲ hiɬde' ɬats ko' hinendaz'o.

Dichiɲ chu'da tiɲ ghwdigw' hondaz'o mit'o tameɬ honoghilniye.

We fish for Whitefish under the ice.

We make three holes in the ice.

The net is about thirty feet long.

It has a long rope tied to each end.

One rope is tied to a stick.

The stick is pushed under the ice to the next hole.

The fisherman pulls the rope.

He pushes the stick under the ice to the last hole.

He pulls the rope and the net comes under the ice.

The net has floats on the top.

It has sinkers on the bottom.

Each end of the net is tied to a stick.

The stick is pushed into the mud.

The top of the stick is above the ice.

This makes the net open out.

Sajila

Whitefish Catch

Yiɬkosh deno in k'onalmoze
nots'itighiɬnosh.

Hwna' in tameɬ nots'inil'an.

Notehna in tameɬ nòníl'esh.

Ts'inhidizrin.

Ts'eɬk'in tameɬ iɬ notinish.

Tameɬ iɬ noghinish hen ɬuk'a
diyets'a'ela.

Yi'ot hen eko keyash.

Eydin in tɬ'uɬ iɬ notinesh.

Tameɬ tin t'ogh ts'idinodinesh.

Mi'iɬ tanyidazoye tannadiditsih.

Tameɬ lone tazidlo.

Every morning you start the snow machine.

You go down to the river and check the net.

It takes two people to check the net.

First you open the ice hole.

Then one man pulls the net in.

The other man feeds the rope under the ice.

The first man takes the fish out of the net.

Then he calls to the other man.

He pulls on the rope.

The net goes back under the ice.

You put the sticks back through the holes into the mud.

There are thirty or forty fish in the net.

Hotoledi

Salmon River

85

Hotoledi ine gas eko ts'il'an ts'ihighne huzrun di.

July k'its' deno ne' edaɬ.

Tish k'its' in dina zido.

Łuk'a eko hwneɬ'an.

Dasdik'izre tagh tiɬ'esh deno ho'izriɬ.

Dina'ena dinagholt'a' ts'e' ey hogwsh'iɬdaɬ.

Łiɬ hiyeko tazdlo.

Dinch'e hikogh edine in i'ilah ts'eɬk'in hwldon'ti in yan.

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The Chief of Nikolai's Trapline Camp is a good place to fish.

The first fish that come are King Salmon.

They come in July.

A man stands on top of the hill.

He watches for the fish to come.

When he sees something red in the water, he calls.

All the people come running.

They fish with rods.

Four King Salmon are a good day's catch.

Sometimes you don't get any.

The King Salmon season is about three weeks long.